



THE PRINCE ALBERT TIMES

AND

SASKATCHEWAN REVIEW

PUBLISHED BY

J. D. MAVEETY

AT

PRINCE ALBERT, N. W. T.

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SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES

St. Mary's.

11 a.m.—Rev. K. Matheson.

The Mission Chapel.

11 a.m.—Rev. A. A. H. Wright.

3 p.m.—Sunday School.

7 p.m.—Rev. A. A. H. Wright.

St. Catharines.

10:30 a.m.—Rev. Canon Flett.

3 p.m.—Rev. K. Matheson.

St. Paul's.

3 p.m.—Rev. Canon Flett.

St. Andrew's.

10:30 a.m.—Rev. J. F. Pritchard.

St. John's.

3 p.m.—Rev. J. F. Pritchard.

St. James'.

7 p.m.—Rev. J. F. Pritchard.

St. Anne's, R. Catholic.

10:30 a.m. and 3 p.m.—Rev. Pore Andre.

St. Paul's (Presbyterian).

11 a.m. and 7 p.m.—Rev. Mr. McWilliam.

FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1885.

MR. JAMES ISBISTER.

It is always difficult to resist strongly entertained convictions, grounded upon what one considers experience ample to justify them. It is therefore with reluctance that we feel compelled to admit that the true home of the liar is to be found in the North West Territories, rather than in British India. While the native of the latter empire can exaggerate, suppress the truth or assert the false in a manner leaving little to be desired, the Nor' Wester far surpasses him in point of inventiveness. A case in point is Mr. J. Isbister's lately published statement that the Hon. L. Clarke advised the half-breeds, through him, to resort to rebellion in order to obtain their rights. Our sympathy has been with Mr. Clarke's course—the treatment of such utterances with contemptuous silence. We none the less agree with his many warm friends that the defence of a man who had done far less for the good of a settlement than he has done for this comes within the legitimate duties of the local press, and in deference to their wishes proceed to convict Mr. Isbister, who by the way is obviously only another of the ignorant dupes who are at present lending their names to screen no less vicious but much more sneaking assailants than themselves. To begin with, it may be noticed that Isbister grounds his charge upon what he alleges to have occurred at an interview when no third party was present, and Mr. Clarke's account of what passed on that occasion flatly contradicts Isbister's. Mr. Clarke claims that *inter alia* he told Isbister that Messrs Mair and Macdowall and he himself had been to Ottawa in connection with the half-breeds' claims; that all of them founded in equity had been admitted; and that now nothing more than a little patience was required. He further

warned Isbister distinctly of the danger he would individually incur should any attempt to coerce or intimidate the Government result from the bringing in of Riel by himself and other delegates. Isbister, intoxicated by the fancied importance of his new appointment as delegate, refused to abandon his scheme, and was very properly ordered out of Mr. Clarke's office. Were there no evidence beyond these two diametrically opposite statements, a regard to the probabilities of the case and a knowledge of the two men would be in the mind of any unprejudiced man put Isbister out of court at once. Fortunately, however, there is a mass of evidence which might be adduced to support Mr. Clarke's version. Isbister's instigator had cunning enough to foresee that some motive must be found to give plausibility to the charge of this monstrous accusation, and suggested that Mr. Clarke through speculation in the new issue to the half-breeds had identified his interests with those of the rebels. The refutation of this could only be obtained from the gentleman himself, who in proof of his emphatic denial handed us his written undertaking to pay on demand the sum of five hundred dollars to any one convicting him of any bargaining for or purchase of a single scrip or land grant from any one entitled to participate in the forthcoming issue. The motive thus disposed of, we may select from a quantity of disinterested evidence corroborative of Mr. Clarke's version—which we have not made a step to seek—Isbister's own statement after the interview alluded to, that he had been ordered out of the office, and had then for the first time changed his opinion with regard to Mr. Clarke being a gentleman, his admission made to Mr. W. C. McKay when freighting in his company last winter, that Mr. Clarke had strongly warned him against any connection with such a movement, and his giving to a well known gentleman here as a reason for not having seen Mr. Clarke upon one occasion, that that gentleman was so enraged with all connected with Riel and his agitation that he did not like to approach him. We may rather superfluously add that since the outbreak a Canadian whose official connection with at any rate the constitutional agitation gave him the means of judging, so far from accusing Mr. Clarke of any sympathy, explained to us that in his opinion his marked hostility from the beginning had rise in political jealousy of Riel's influence. To exhaust Isbister's lies is beyond the limit of our space or patience. We may, however, positively state that the only contract given to C. Nolin was one from the telegraph committee of our citizens; that M. Dumas' appointment as farm instructor was disapproved of by Mr. Clarke; and that while Isbister was perfectly willing to accept a similar appointment, his name when put before the Lieutenant Governor was promptly rejected and another substituted. Mr. Clarke's only sin consisted in—moved by Isbister's whining about his poverty—too generously crediting his assurances that he had repented of his dealings with Riel, recommending him for the appointment. This is the reward of warning frozen serpents. As to Isbister's arrest here, when his cowardice kept him from joining his friends at Batchoe, his guilty conscience prevented his coming into the town. When in fear that his double treachery would incur the vengeance of either side, he was—as he said himself—coming in to surrender for his own protection, when arrested by our volunteers. Lastly, with regard to those widely spread statements that something said by Mr. Clarke to the Metis at Batchoe precipitated the uprising, we may say that warning received by him at Hamboldt induced him so far from saying anything to excite the French, to pass through at an hour and in a way to escape observation. Seeing that half the danger of the rising disappeared with its premature outbreak, Mr. Clarke might be proud to claim the credit, but can not truthfully do so. Were it not for the lack of the essential quality of being calculated to deceive, the lies of Isbister and his friend would entice them to divide the cake between them.

THE N. W. COUNCIL.

It seems to us that there is an inclination to make far too much of the fact that the Territorial Government gave one or two appointments recently to men known to be Riel's supporters. Regarding the matter dispassionately, it would appear that this step, which has been magnified into a crime, amounts at the most to an error of judgment. Of course it is, as we all know, easy to be wise after the event, and it is now obvious that this was decidedly a mistake. To say, however, that that error was criminal at the time when it was committed involves certain knowledge upon the part of those making the assertion, which to say the least of it, is doubtful whether they possess. If—and the contrary however often asserted, has not yet been proved—the authorities at Regina having made the best use of the means of obtaining information at their command, honestly believed that Riel had only a few sufficiently fanatical supporters to really disturb the public peace, they cannot be blamed for taking a step likely to convert the worst of these into Government supporters. That these men would be likely to uphold the Government from which they drew their salaries was surely no extravagant calculation, and certainly the amount of good likely to accrue upon the assumption of the correctness of this being the state of the case, was purchased in the public interests cheaply enough. In fact the very making of these appointments goes far to indicate that what would serve as their justification was the case—viz., that the Lieutenant Governor was not in receipt of information calculated to inspire serious alarm. This may be the more readily admitted when we remember how utterly surprised, even here next door to St. Laurent, almost all of ourselves were when the actual outbreak occurred. Of course it may be that the information supplied to Regina did not receive that careful consideration which—in view of what was at stake—it should have received, but until that has been shown to have been the case we should endeavor to be just and should suspend our judgment. It is not easy to understand how this conciliatory measure should be charged to the Government as a crime by those who in the next breath condemn them for having neglected a conciliatory policy towards the Metis.

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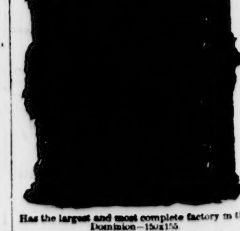
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# COMMUNICATIONS.

## THE LEADING LADIES

*Editor of The Times.*

Sir, I have upon more than one occasion heard the question asked in our town: Who are the leading ladies of Prince Albert? This question, asked in a serious spirit, of course displays either gross impertinence, or else betrays the ignorance of the querist; as to what constitutes a lady—for ladies there are not the best sense of the world. There is however a question at present to some extent, resting the feminine mind of the settlement, and one not so easily answered, namely:—Who are the *leading ladies*? The speculation seems to have arisen from the fact that certain ladies associating to themselves the distinctive title of "leading," have joined together to represent Lt.-Col. Irvine with some tangible token of their appreciation of his kindness and courtesy, when we were all shut up in the town for some two months. These ladies of course take the responsibility of putting those not invited to join in this beyond that *crème de la crème* which composes the leading ladies. I may say that I am ignorant as to what individuals took part in this affair, and only know that several whom I have asked, were not invited to join. So my remarks are free from prejudice. Perhaps the first step towards answering the question is to enquire what it is that ladies must lead to entitle them to the distinctive title. Here I am puzzled. It may be perhaps that they lead in a marked degree God fearing virtuous lives. If so, why should some of those distinguished for all that is most lovable and admirable in a lady, viz:—Staying quietly at home administering to the comfort and happiness of their families, instead of running about, telling and collecting gossip, be refused recognition in the select circle. Suppose again that the requirement is leading their husbands up to bed when unable from circumstances to walk without assistance, still some have been capriciously excluded. I feel disposed to give up the conundrum, but would have thought that good taste, such as leading ladies are supposed to possess would have prevented their thinking it necessary to distinguish themselves from the women who joined in the address to Lt.-Col. Irvine, who as a soldier and gentleman must have been amply satisfied with a verbal expression of the appreciation of the way in which he did his duty. Possibly however these leading ladies may suppose that the sacred value attached to them procured the women the protection given. If so the woman should at once proceed, as far as their humble means permit, to make some suitable acknowledgement to the leading ladies.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,  
ONE OF THE WOMEN.

## THE POLICE CHASE FOR BIG BEAR

After the Police left Prince Albert to hunt up Big Bear, they first made Carlton and crossed through the reserves of Mistawasis and Star Blanket. A party was left to patrol the Carlton trail, while scouts were sent all over the country. The erratic nature of Big Bear's movements necessitates equally devious progression by the Police—who as they received fresh intelligence from their scouts kept altering their course. At the end of the fifth day out they reached Green Lake. The road at the lower end of the lake was found to be so very bad that not even provisions or horse feed could be packed, so each man had to carry his own supply of hard tack. They found on the east side of the lake from sixteen to twenty lodges of Lake Crees, who claimed to be loyal and said they were guarding the H. B. Co's. building from the south end of Pelican Lake brought them back thirty miles south on the Green Lake trail to a point where a road forks off to that place. Again leaving the transport sixty mounted men proceeded to Pelican Lake. Not finding the Bear, they returned, and retraced thirty miles further down. Here their scout informed them that the Bear was now heading for Meadow Lake, so back they had to go again to Green Lake. A new move on the part of the Indians reported by their scouts made them return some more to Pelican Lake where they captured one of Big Bear's men and a Fort Pitt Police horse. The scouts now

brought word that they were on the true scent, leading south in the direction of Carlton. They then returned south along the Carlton trail, keeping on the road a little behind him in the woods, and constantly watching him through the scouts. As they got to within thirty miles of Carlton they received information that Big Bear, who had pushed ahead, was captured by detachment left to patrol there. They then found and arrested the ten braves left in Big Bear's outfit. In the course of their wanderings they crossed and recrossed several muskrats worse than the one which turned out back General Middleton when so near Big Bear on the island in Loon Lake, but then the Police are accustomed to that sort of work, and can follow an Indian wherever he can go. The hardships of their run after him must have been endured to be appreciated, although the Police laughed at them.

## BIBLE COMPETITION.

The publisher of the popular humorous work entitled "Our Joshua as a Reporter," anxious to dispose of the limited number of copies on hand has offered a special inducement. The person sending the first correct answer to the following Bible question before the 15th Jan., 1885, will receive TEN DOLLARS in gold (\$10 in Gold), the persons sending the next five correct answers, one dollar each, and the five persons sending the last correct answers one dollar each; in all eleven rewards.

Each person competing must enclose twenty-five cents with their answer and will receive by return mail a copy of "Our Joshua as a Reporter," a humorous work of 160 pages of which the Provincial and United States press have spoken most favorably. Name this paper.

QUESTION.—Multiply the number of elders that John saw in his revelation by the number of years Satan was bound, divide by the number of gates in the New Jerusalem, add number of shekels of silver taken by Achan from Jericho, subtract the number of false prophets killed on Mount Carmel, divide by the number of Moses' sons, and subtract Eli's age at his death.

The correct answer and names of successful competitors will be published in the New HADSPRICK REPORTER a copy of which will be forwarded. Address—HERMAN H. PITTS, Manager "N. B. Reporter," Fredericton, N. B. P. O. box 209.

## Stitching Fills—symptoms and cure.

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## DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between us, the undersigned, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership to be paid to the undersigned Andrew Goodfellow who will settle all claims against the said partnership.

A. GOODFELLOW,  
W. B. GOODFELLOW,  
R. T. GOODFELLOW.

Andrew Goodfellow will carry on the business for the future. It will be necessary for all parties indebted to the firm to call and settle their accounts immediately, otherwise they will have to be handed over for collection.

A. GOODFELLOW.

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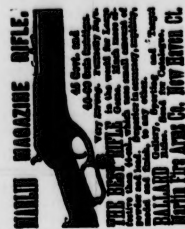
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## THE REBELLION.

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

While the engagement proceeded thus from the left flank along the centre and a little to the right, things had been firing badly with the volunteers station, ed along the line. The most dangerous position of all was where Tom McKay stood up against the fence in front and against the bluff in rear, while it was waist deep in the comparative shallow between the two. Here then the volunteers were in a tunnel, with most wretched footing, the front not high enough to hide them from the enemy and exposed from right to left to the deadly fire of musketry in a long line, broken by bush from all but a few of them. On the extreme right were Capt. Morton, then acting as first lieutenant, Corp. Napier, with Bekie, Haslam and Hamilton. Becoming conscious of the fire from the side and rear, poor Morton perfectly could tell his men to work back under cover of the bluff. This order was hardly given when he fell.

Haslam and Napier ran to him and of tried to carry him off, but while one held up his head, he said that it was useless.

He was shot through the heart and dying. After an injunction to look after his wife and family, this gallant old soldier gave up the ghost—probably the first life lost on the bloody field. Before the others could break through the snow drift and get under cover they lost another, an old country man named

Haslam—who died shouting the words: "God be with me on my soul." Napier, Haslam and Hamilton, getting the very inadequate shelter of the small trees, fired into the house upon the right, and there killed the majority of the rebels who were destroyed. Along on their left, between them and the corner of the line nearest our centre there dropped at intervals Fisher, MacKenzie and Middleton.

Then two latter men were killed instantaneously, while Fisher only wounded, received the bullet that ended his life while trying to crawl to the rear. It was seeing this that in dread Newitt, also dragging his wounded body to the rear, to quietly rest where he was, and where some cowardly hand afterwards found him and was stopped by a mere human comrade from clubbing out his brains. Further along and nearer to the centre were Markley, Elliot and T. N. Campbell. As far as the writer understands, Markley was wounded, and Elliot and Campbell carried into the sleighs. Thus it was that poor Elliot came to be beside the sleigh when he was shot. Of course the casualties did not occur together, but during a tremendous fusillade which lasted over half an hour, and during which it hardly a man of us but came near to death as to bear the marks of one or more bullets on his clothes or accoutrements. On the road Anderson fell dead, shot through the head, as was observed by Tom McKay, who turned round to look at him as he fell. About the same time and a little on the left Dan McNeill received his death blow, which in the first instance brought him his knees. Dr. Miller, standing in front of him, concluded that the bullet had entered his mouth and passed out making a terrible hole at the back of his head—did the only thing then possible, found up his head and called two men to carry him to a sleigh. This they proceeded to do, but the poor fellow died in their arms—so they laid him down and hurried back to their position in the fight. The police during this time were doing their duty bravely, and were as closely as the volunteers on the same side of the field. The particulars of their losses, as they suffered, the writer does not know, because in consequence of the abundant remarks afterwards made about them their commander requested the writer to take no account of the fight from any of his men, and the vindication of their conduct has been refused him by the volunteers.

When every man exhibited splendid courage, it would be invincible to select for praise, but attention must be called to the cool bravery and nerve of the Police surgeon, Dr. Miller, who in the terribly trying position of a non-combatant went about doing his best for the wounded under a storm of bullets, one of which was only kept from penetrating his body by his case of instruments. As for two police officers have been subjected to most ungenerous calumny in certain quarters, it may be noticed that in addition to his calm return to his own line when between two deadly fires, Major Crozier had to be reconstruc-

with before discontinuing standing up to offer his bulky frame as a target for the enemy. That no want of nerve on the part of Inspector Howe prevented the further working of the gun is evident from the account of a volunteer, who watched him standing up under a shower of bullets, after he had been wounded in the leg, and trying to cover one of the enemy who would not expose himself sufficiently for a shot. As the man would appear to be going to expose himself, Howe would raise his rifle, and as the object disappeared, he would quietly lower it with a muttered blessing. This certainly was not the action of a nervous man. Men and horses falling, and the depth of the snow in front preventing any possibility of an advance, Major Crozier seeing the thing to be hopeless, gave the order to hitch up, an order more easily given than executed. The sleighs had to be run back clear of each other and turned in the deep snow, while as already mentioned the horses were frantic. The fire of the enemy became yet more incessant, as the withdrawal of such of the combatants as had to be hitching up and getting the dead and wounded into the sleighs, allowed them to expose themselves with greater confidence. Luckily for the whole those who were helping did not display any eagerness to get away, which would have been only natural, but by a steady fire kept the rebels in their shelter. It has already been shown how by the deaths of Fisher, McKenzie, Middleton, Newitt, ying wounded, and Campbell and Elliot having brought in Markley, a sick gun existed between the centre of the line and the three men still holding their ground with indomitable courage on the extreme right and near the house. The only man in the interval was T. N. Campbell, who after depositing Markley had returned, and expecting an order to advance, had worked forward along the fence. Poor Elliot had been killed in the confusion, whoever the subordinate officer was to retire, failed to convey it to these men. T. N. Campbell only discovered upon looking round, attracted by the noise of hitching up, that he must hurry in or be left behind. Napier, Hamilton and Haslam became aware that our fire had much decreased, but from where they were could see nothing. Napier said that they had better move in and find out what was going on. Hamilton told Haslam to go in and make an observation, while they still watched the rebels. Haslam had hardly started when Napier moving to a tree which seemed to afford better shelter, fell, and said to Elliot came to, "Tell my father and mother, that I died happy, fighting for my Queen and Country." This was a ghastly death for a man who came of a line of warriors, but that after having held his post so long and faithfully, he should have been sacrificed to the failure to convey to him the order to retire, is terribly sad. Hamilton now deserted, with only the dead for company, and leaving that the firing from our side was all but over, reluctantly went in, and on the way was hit by a bullet on the shoulder, but luckily it was too far spent to seriously wound him. Remembering poor Napier's fate, we may be thankful that Haslam and Hamilton did not pay for their devotion with their lives. Hamilton, done up with the effects of what he had suffered and witnessed and with leaving his way through the snow drift, barely got back in time to escape being left behind. Bill Drain's sleigh was the last to leave the field. Major Crozier, Capt. Moore the commanders of the police and volunteers—together with Tom McKay, George Duck, and possibly others, continued firing to the left, but had to desist as one of Drain's horses—at all times with enough was wounded, and while the firing so close continued could not be attached to the sleigh. Here at the last Capt. Moore was shot and as the team was turned he was noticed close to and picked up. The enemy at the last, fire to expose themselves, kept up a terrible fire on the last sleigh and how man or beast escaped is only known. Drain says that police were among the last on the field, and the reason that the police wounded, and the one dead on the field, were carried off, is that their position being behind the barricade of sleighs, they were put into them as they were disabled. One of them, "Annie"—an old scold of Crozier's—found after receiving two deadly wounds, and was put into Drain's sleigh along with Moore. Elliot was nearly left behind, but called to his comrades not to leave him to be scalped by the red devils. That the bodies in the lane and blind had to be

left, really requires no demonstration. That Drain's team was the last on the field has been disputed by some who say they were behind it on the road. The point is immaterial, but the discrepancy is explained by the fact of his having galloped past others in order to get Capt. Moore's wound, which was bleeding fearfully, attended to by Dr. Miller. One of the enemy alone attempted to follow, but a shot from Tom McKay discouraged him. The stream of blood on the trail so graphically described by the Metis, was what poured from the horses. Thus ended the first fight of the rebellion, and the one which the disparity of numbers and position, the proximity of casualties, to the number, caused the shortness of time occupied, and the loss indicated upon the camp, stands out pre-eminent among the many extraordinary encounters in which the rebels invariably did their duty faithfully and well. Although a reverse, it was more glorious than many a victory. It may be added, that although slight disadvantages and danger of falling under such circumstances were experienced, had prudence so far prevailed for courage as to have declined the combat, the police and volunteers might justly have been credited with the desire to retire into holes. The deaths may be lamented but ten times better that men should have died than that the old Anglo-Saxon blood—mixed with whatever strain—should have incurred the charge of cowardice. One last word is said in consequence of some of the talk about the H. B. Co. having provoked the rebellion. This company was represented in this fierce combat by its highest official in the district. The Hon. Laurence Clarke, although his age and the state of his health might readily have excused his absence, handled his rifle and risked his life with the best men there.

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